THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

THE THORNY paths of politics alone are, then, not the speciality of Lord Salisbury, for, the Primier is a scientist as well. The *Athenæum* states, that his Lordship will shortly publish, probably in one of the magazines, an essay embodying the results of some recent work on chemical analysis. It will contain upwards of 100 illustrations, mostly engraved from photographs. It is the balancing of the intellectual faculties such as the above implies, to which we may attribute much of the success of the English celebrities.

THE MEXICAN Government is about to establish a meterological station among their highest mountains at an elevation of 20,000 feet from the level of the sea.

THE *Home News* thus writes flatteringly about India: Gold companies for India seem to be multiplying rapidly. Each one finds out a new locality where the precious metal is said to be plentiful. Sceptical as all of us are bound to be, we still cannot doubt that gold galore exists in India, and there is virgin soil or quartz there, while Africa, Australia, and California have been pretty considerably tapped and even emptied. India seems to us to be the land of England's future, and that we have, so to say, gone to sleep over her resources. Russia, we are quite certain, has been 'wide awake.' India can give us all we want, from a corn of rice or wheat to a diamond." And yet India is not unoften pretended to be considered as a clog and a dead weight on England.

THE AFFAIR on the 'Boner' border seems to have arisen as follows:—

Information was received on the 8th instant that the Bonerwals—who are under strict blockade for a raid into British territory committed in 1884,—intended attacking British villages in the Sadoon valley; and for that purpose had gathered in force in the villages of Pitno Malundri and Suri Malundri. A force left Hoti Mardan for the British village of Rustum on the evening of the 8th instant with the intention of surrounding the Bonerwals by night and surprising the villages of Pitno and Suri Malundri. On the morning of the 9th instant when close to the two Malundris a halt was made. During this halt two of the Border police with the force, heard something and challenged. The challenge was replied to by a volley which killed a havildar and wounded a sepoy; and Colonel Hutchinson was also shot by a man with a pistol, not a yard off. The volley is supposed to have been fired by a watch party of the enemy; but it was too dark to see any thing.

The decision as to whether the Bonerwals are to be "expeditioned" will or not, rest, of course, with the Government of India. All is quiet now.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Bhawalpur has promised the sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the proposed Punjab Chiefs' College. The subscriptions by Punjab Chiefs amount to Rs. 1,20,000.

A HOUSE has been taken at Rawulpindi for Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. So His Royal Highness will be coming back to India after all; and we shall all be right glad if he does.

A CONTEMPORARY consoles the southern Force at Delhi by telling them that in each one of the three historical battles of Paniput, the North has always beaten the South. Exactly three hundred and fifty years ago, Baber there scattered and broke the army of Ibrahim Khan Lodi, killing fifteen thousand. Thirty years later, Akbar, on the same ground, defeated the Hindu General Hemu, destroyed the last hopes of the Sur dynasty, and enriched the bare plains round the city with thousands of corpses. The best known battles of Paniput, however, did not take place till 1760; and began about the same time of the year as the present Delhi manœuvers. All the world knows how Ahmed Shah Durani demolished, with 94,000 fighting men and forty guns, the Mahratta confederacy more than twice as strong. The ghosts of the three armies have their homes there.

THE PUNJAB Government has determined to have an annual Education Conference at Lahore. The Director of Public Instruction, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, six Managers of Mission Schools, and six native members—either Managers of Schools, or persons of local consequence interested in education—will be summoned to attend. Besides this General Conference, there will also be a Departmental Conference, attended by the Director, Inspectors, and Assistant Inspectors and any other officers of the Department, with special knowledge. The first General Conference will assemble on the 26th April 1886, and will be followed by the Departmental Conference. Among the subjects to be discussed at the General Conference, are two very important questions:—"The introduction of an Infant Standard" and "the foundation of an Infant Department."

INDIAN IMPORTS are showing a considerable decline in value. During the first eight months of the official year, the total was less than 33½ crores of rupees; against nearly 35¾ for the same period of 1884, and over 34¾ crores for the same period of 1883. In November they were a little over 17 lakhs, against about 22½ lakhs in November 1884. Out of the total decrease in the value of exports during the period under review, as compared with [illegible] for the same period of 1884, no less than [illegible]6,18,924 (out of a total decrease of Rs. 1,99,36,617) comes under the heading 'yarns and textile fabric

TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

THE INCREASE in the value of tea imported to India seems to be inexplicable. During eight mouths nearly 19½ lakhs worth of tea was imported to this country which is able, during the same time, to export 3 over crores worth of tea of its own production.

THE ENGLISH papers published a telegram some time ago from Reuter's agent at Teheran, saying that Colonel Alikhanoff, according to a letter from Merv, had had a serious disagreement with the inhabitants, and would probably be removed from his post. All we have since heard of Colonel Alikhanoff is that he has been decorated by the Czar with the order of St. George. The Czar's displeasure with and disapproval of the 'unpopular' Governor could not be more strongly expressed, we suppose. A course of Indian lessons, however, would considerably improve His Majesty's idea about fitness of things. Here an officer invariably gets a lift whenever the people have reasons to find fault with him.

AT THE recent sessions of the North India Missionary Conference at Lucknow, action was taken in reference to the want of a Christian College for women in North India. It has been determined to establish such an institution at Lucknow. It will probably be connected with the Girls' High School at Lal Bagh, and will go into operation at an early date.

DR. WASHBURN, President of Robert College, at Constantinople, has written a lucid and very strong letter to the New York *Independent*, in which he speaks of the Berlin Treaty in the following terms: "A more stupid treaty was never signed. It settled nothing. It was an injury to Turkey, It was a curse to the people of the Balkan Peninsula. It increased the probability of war between Austria and Russia, weakend the influence of England, and increased that of Russia at Constantinople." Speaking of Russia, Austria and Germany, and the last meeting of the three Emperors, Dr. Washburn proceeds to say: "It is certain that the Empires have looked upon the small states of the East as mere puppets without any rights or any sensibilities of their own. As the Emperors had agreed not to pull the strings for a certain time, they were struck dumb with amazement and horror when, two months ago, these poor puppets suddenly began to dance on their own responsibility. I can think of nothing more ludicrous in history than the wild panic which seized upon Europe when the Bulgarians of Eastern Roumelia declared themselves annexed to Bulgaria. No one could believe that they had had the audacity to act for themselves. Russia suspected Austria, and entreated the Sultan to send an army and crush the rebels at once. Austria suspected Russia, and gave word to Greece and Servia to call out their armies."

POPE LEO is said to have an income of £300,000 annually, and it is stated on the authority of M. Capel, that the Pope's personal expenses are limited to ten shillings a day. What becomes of the unspent increment?

THE *British Medical Jonrnal* says:—Last week the third human body was cremated at Wocking. By the desire of the relatives the body was burnt in its elm coffin. The process was very satisfactorily completed in an hour and a half, although the body—that of a lady—weighed fourteen stones. In France a very important advance has been made, as the Prefecture of the Seine has decided to spend £8,000 in the erection of a crematorium in the great Parisian cemetery, Pere Lachaise. As Sir Spencer Wells rightly put it in one of his speeches—"The choice is between cremation or corruption, purification or putrefaction."

THE baron of beef selected for the Queen's Christmas-dinner was exhibited at Windsor on Dec. 21. The huge joint weighed 250 lbs., and was cut from a Devon-bred animal fed at the Prince Consort's farm. The baron, when roasted, was sent to Osborne. It took ten hours to cook.

THE Natural History Museum at Vienna has just been presented with 708 skulls collected in a series of years by Dr. Weissbach, who was for a long time director of the Austro Hungarian hospital at Constantinople, and was a very distinguished anthropological investigator. Of the collection 195 are pure Turkish skulls, 131 Greek, 96 Servian 48 Hungarian, 43 Armenian, and 29 old Byzantine. There are also skulls of Maronites, Albanians Koords, Asiatic Jews, &c.

THERE lives at San Francisco, a man with a steel hand. More than twenty years ago, the explosion of a cannon deprived the poor blacksmith of his right arm, whilst taking part in the Fourth of July celebration, and for some years subsequently he led a disconsolate life, wandering about the country begging his bread. By some happy chance, the notion of an iron hand, which might enable him to ply his original trade, appears to have struck him, and he was not long in putting his idea to the test. His new hand, which has served him faithfully and well for some sixteen years, consists of a cylinder of steel about 5 inches long, into which a knife, file or any other similar instrument can be screwed. It is in the use of his hand as a hammer, however, that the on-looker is most struck. To observe a man striking with force a nail, with what appears to be his clenched fist, is naturally a somewhat startling spectacle.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

IT IS reported, says an English paper, that Turkey, Austria, and Russia are all secretly preparing for war.

A CONTEMPORARY is informed that the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway are about to take over, on lease, the Cawnpore and Achneyra State Railway. They made the offer some time ago, and as the Government of the North-West Provinces wanted money to complete the Sitapur Line, Sir Alfred Lyall expressed himself in favour of the proposal. A few details remain to be settled, but it may be expected that the transfer will be made before the hot season sets in. By this arrangement the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway will be benefited, as they will be able to run salt over their own system to Cawnpore and load the return trucks with coal, which has now to be carried over the East India Railway and transshipped at Agra.

A GREAT saving in fuel is effected by utilizing waste steam and the products of combustion, so that the water is in a high state of temperature before entering into the boiler, and is consequently all the sooner reduced to steam. A patent by Mr. Henry Harrison is adapted to secure this end.

THE LOCAL SOLONS of Darjeeling have been getting themselves into trouble. With a light heart and a heavy hand, they raised the house-tax to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and then they repented them of the evil and reduced it to 8½ per cent. Now it appears that they have not the power to reduce the rate once fixed during the current financial year, and the Legal Remembrancer has been reminding them of the fact. The same hands that are pulling the string here to have the house-rate raised, may be visible at the sanitarium. Will not the Calcutta Corporators take the warning?

IN no part of India, says the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling in his report, is the material condition of the people so good as in the hills and plains of his district. They are well

fed, well housed and well clothed. The demand for labor is far in excess of the supply." This is too good to be true.

THE *Cologne Gazette* confirms the report that the German East Africa Company has purchased the whole of the east coast of Africa from Cape Guardafui to Cape Delgado. The uncivilized people of the neighbourhood may well look to an annexation, in their exclusive interest, at no distant date and need have no further apprehension from the misrule of their own barbarous governments, for millenium is not far off.

THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

THE Hyderabad General Finance Committee has resolved to abolish the appointment of Advocate-General, held at present by Mr. Sabapathi Iyer, Barrister-at-Law, and to create instead the office of Public Prosecutor.

IN PURSUANCE of the offer of the Secretary of State for War to give commissions in the British army to one graduate of each University in the Australian and New Zealand Universities, graduates have been invited to apply to the University authorities, furnishing evidence of their possession of the necessary qualifications.

THERE are abundant indications, a New York correspondent says, that Mr. Parnell may expect money enough from America to remunerate the Parliamentary members of his Party for a considerable period, or to fight another Election, whenever that may occur. The funds now contributed are largely given by persons who have hitherto been languid in the cause. The honest haters of the Dynamite Party, and those hitherto distrustful of obtaining any Parliamentary relief, who compromised the intelligent and well-to-do Irishmen in the country, are now contributing in larger proportions than they have done heretofore.

ROAST monkey is said to be becoming a favourite dish with Jean Crepaud. Where is the limit to stop we wonder.

THE death of a lady in England is reported under singular circumstances. She was of advanced age, and used artificial teeth. They became loosened recently, and while asleep she swallowed them. The teeth were extracted with great difficulty, but she died from shock to the system. Artificial life has its penalties to pay.

Vanity Fair says that in the event of Lord Salisbury being succeeded by a Radical-Fenian Cabinet under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, the conservative party in North Ireland have decided that, as a last resource they will propose the formation of two separate colonies in Ireland—North and South—and that each to have its separate Legislature, with a Governor to be appointed by the Crown. It is expected that these two separate communities would keep each other in check, and obviate the necessity of English interference. The Tory Democrats are said to be rather favourably inclined to such a solution of the Irish question.

"THE example of the Isle of Man, where the people have for centuries enjoyed peaceable possession of Home Rule, is generally overlooked by politicians, who are interested in the solution of the Irish problem. Here in mid-channel, between Great Britain and Ireland, we have a veritable *imperium in imperio* managing its own affairs in its own way with so little ostentation and bustle that its very existence seems to have been forgotten by its neighbours. While there have been many changes in the supreme sovereignty of the island, its rulers having been in succession feudatory to the Kings of Norway, Scotland, and England, it has preserved its ancient constitution practically unaltered. The local Legislature, commonly called the Tynwald, can be traced at least as far back as the early part of the tenth century. The three Estates are the Sovereign, the Governor and the Council, and the House of Keys. That Home Rule has been beneficial in its application to the Isle of Man it would seem impossible to deny. Mr. Gladstone, during his visit in 1878, expressed his interest in the simplicity of its system of land tenure, and remarked that laws were very perfect and added, that all the elements of a comfortable political and social existence were to be found in this country. Small as its geographical status might be, it was remarkable as possessing within itself an institution, which provided it with a complete system of Government under which the inhabitants appeared to progress and prosper.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

UNDER THE new regulation, steamers with electric lights are allowed to pass through a portion of the Suez Canal at night.

THE ITALIAN occupation of Massowah is credited to be a 'move' of Lord Granville. The Foreign Office had received information that the Russian Government was looking out for a naval station in the Red Sea, and meant to occupy Massowah. Lord Granville succeeded in forestalling them by the Italian occupation. We do not know if there is any truth in it.

THE REV. J. LONG, speaking of Bengal as it was two centures ago, says that the English settlers were particularly careful of preserving their moral reputation. In the Hughly Consultations for 1679 appear the following orders, which were posted up in the Factory Hall, "for advancing the glory of God and the honor of the English Nation.":

1. Whoever remains out of the Factory after 9 at night without permission must pay 10 rupees for the use of the poor or sit a whole day in the stocks publicly.
2. For cursing or swearing, 12d. to be paid for each oath sworn or 3 hours in the stocks.
3. For lying, 12d. for each lie, to go to the use of the poor.
4. For drunkenness, for each offence 5 shillings or 6 hours in the stocks.
5. Whoever (Protestant) lodging in the Factory is absent from the Morning and Evening week-day prayer without lawful excuse shall pay 12d. to go to the poor, or shall be confined a week to the house. Whatever Christian is absent on Sunday from Morning or Evening Prayer shall pay 12d. for each offence, such fines to be levied by distress or imprisonment until paid.
6. Whoever is guilty of sins of impurity shall be sent to Fort St. George for condign punishment.

THE most recent returns of the strength and distribution of the British army will be examined at the present moment with more than ordinary interest. It is a question for constant debate, how far Great Britain would be able to hold her own in any big war. Numerically, she is, of course, still supreme at sea. Numerically, from a military point of view, she is very little stronger than either Servia or Bulgaria. Yet she is called upon, not only to defend a larger area than most of the European Powers, but to defend it in a very scattered and disadvantageous form. The effective army of Great Britain is estimated at about 220,000 men. Even though this force were actually ready to be put into the field, in regard to number it is disproportionate to the nine million square miles and three hundred million human beings which it is expected to defend. Australia and Canada no longer look to the Mother Country for troops. Ninety-seven thousand men—many of whom are, of course, raw recruits—are employed in England; Ireland claims no less than 26,000, Scotland 4,000, India 63,000, Egypt 15,000, Gibraltar 5,000, Malta 6,000; South Africa 5,000, and China 2,000. It does not require the eye of an expert to percieve that the British Empire is protected and maintained as much by moral as by material force.

IT IS stated that the scanty crop of election petitions is a grievous disappointment to lawyers, who have been looking forward to a rich harvest. At the same time, it is obvious that the necessary deposit of £1,000 is absurdly high. Under the present system there are several places where petitions would have been presented if money were forthcoming, and several more where petitions would involve disfranchisement. These are exactly the cases, we are told, which stand in most pressing need of investigation.

PRINCE Bismarck, on his recent birthday, received a telegram from seven Wurtembergers, all born, like him, in 1815 who wished him long life. Prince Bismark telegraphed back his cordial thanks and greeting to his "dear septuagenarian contemporaries," asking them to renew the salutation ten years hence.

MR. HORACE SMITH has left Englad for Abyssinia, as a special messenger from the British Government to King John. Mr. Smith, who was a member of the staff of Admiral Sir William Hewett, carries with him an autograph letter from Queen Victoria together with a sword of honour for the King.

THE *Daily Post* hears that many of the wealthy and respectable subjects of the Mahrajah of Mysore are protesting against the proposed mortgage of the State Railway to the Southern Maharatta Railway Company, and some of the wealthy people of the Shemoga and Cuddore district are even willing to come forward and lend any amount of money to the Government to liquidate the present loan in order to retain the Railway, which is very useful to the general public of Mysore.

A METEOR of extraordinary brilliancy was seen at Bombay a little after midnight on Saturday before last. There was a broad flash of light which was much brighter, says a local journal, than the moon, and lighted up the whole of the heavens to the south. It resembled a flash of lightning except that it seemed to possess a bright central part like a nucleus. It will be of interest for observers to compare notes as to time and direction and thus to learn the nature of the spectacle.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone, and the Rev. Harry Drew, curate of Hawarden. The 'Great Commoner's' daughter does not aspire after a 'Lord,' and no w onder.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

IT IS rumoured, that the amalgamation of the Telegraph department with the Post Office, the preliminaries of which were commenced some time ago, is to be effected next year. A sure gain it will be, as it will simplify the machinery and may dispense with some fat-salaried big wigs, without public interests suffering in the least.

A NEGRO, who assaulted and murdered a girl in Alabama, has been hunted down and roasted alive on the scene of his crime. The roasting was carried out slowly to prolong the torture. Many negroes it is said took part in the proceedings.

GENERAL BOOTH estimates the financial requirements of the Salvation Army for the ensuing year at 30, 000*l*. This sum is needed for the efficient mainten ance and development of all the operations now in e xistence, and is thus divided :—For the general work, including rescue work and the prison brigade, 14,000*l*; the training of officers, 8,000*l*; foreign work, 6,000*l*; sick and wounded 2,000*l*. He describes the year 1884-85 as having "been one protracted heavy struggle with persecutions, afflictions, and trials of every kind, not the least of which has been the desperate effort made to utterly destroy our public reputation, while from the Army's earliest days it has had a ceaseless wearying fight with financial difficulties." The 'General's' 'estimate' is a very modest one and his constituents, probably, will see their way of sanctioning it at once.

SOME time ago, electric lamps were fitted to locomotiv es running on the Nicholas Railway, between St. Petersburg and Moscow. These lamps were very powerful, throwing a stream of light a mile ahead of a train; and so far as illuminating a railway track was concerne d, locomotive drivers and guards admitted their utility. The objection to them was, however, that the contrast between the spaces lighted and darkness on either side was so acute that it annoyed the eyesight, and in some cases, after a time, incapacitated drivers altogether. Although electric lamps have been removed from locomotives, the directors have not abandoned their intention of illuminating their line more liberally than is common. Two schemes have already been mooted, one for lighting a railway track for a distance of a mile on each side of a station, by means of suspended electric lights, and another for lighting a railway in a similar manner throughout its extent from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

EXTORTION of evidence by violen t threats is, of course, the commonest thing now in Mandalay. Rev. Mr. Colbeck complained of this to the Chief Commissioner, who se reply is we are glad to hear, said to be very satisfactory. He has promised that such proceedings will not be repeated. It is by no means an easy thing, however, to promise on behalf of unruly and unscr upulous underlings in an unsettled country.

THE *Rangoon Times* publishes an address signed by twenty-nine European and foreign residents at Mandalay, presented to the Kinwoon Mengyee, respectfully tendering him their thanks for his persistent exertions on their behalf during the late war. This Mengyee, however, and not Tinedah, is in so me quarters supposed to have been the author, at any rate the inciter and conniver of the atrocious murders of Theebaw's relations, which is said to have disgraced the commencement of that monarch's reign. At least the survivors of the royal family say so.

MR. EDWIN Arnold during his short stay at Calcutta did not miss the opportunity of witnessing the rendering of his own exquisite and incomparable idyl the Light of Asia, by the talented Star Theatre Company and wrote a highly complimentary letter to the manager whic h, we publish below:

"I cannot leave Calcutta, where I have experienced such great friendliness from every side, without expressing the singular pleasure, I derived from witnessing the performance at your Theatre of the Life of Budha, founded on my poem the Light of Asia. The story, clearly condensed was presented, it seemed to me, with much dramatic ability, and intelligence on the part of the leading actors, particularly those who played Siddartha and his princess. The management, simple as its appliances were, was good; and I was especially impressed by the way in which your Hindu audience, listened with such c ose and intellectua attention to the philosophic portion of the dialogue. I thank you sincerely for such an opportunity of observing the sensible character of your fellow-citizens and the interest aroused in their minds by these lofty teachings which spring from Indian soil. None of the undeserved honours, done to me and to my work has touched me more than the play at your theatre for which please accept my thanks and convey them to your accomplished company."

We are glad the management took up the suggestion we had thrown out, while noticeing the performance of the *Buddhadeb Charit* some time ago and we need hardly add that Mr. Arnold's compliment is a well deserved one.

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INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *2nd Feb.* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Faraday's Explication of Arago's Rotations. Thermo-Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc. on *Wednesday*, the *3rd Feb.* at 3-30 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday* the *4th Feb.* at 7 P. M.

Subject : Three qualities of Musical Sound.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Friday*, the *5th Feb.* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Aluminium.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 5th *Feb.* at 7 P. M.

Subject. The Silver Group of Metals.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4 ; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 30th 1886.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1886.

INCOME TAX.

THE hopeless impotency of Indian public opinion in coping with the foregone conclusions of our autocratic rulers could not be more strongly illustrated than by the indecent and unjustifiable haste with which the obnoxious Income Tax Bill has been hurried through the Council. What was a mere Bill but a short while ago is already a substantive part and parcel of the law of the land and will remain so for all time to come. The protests and remonstrances of our public bodies, their prayers and supplications, have gone for nothing, and we were told point blank that the question of the permanence of the tax or otherwise could not be re-opened, and that the final consideration of the measure could not be put off, because, forsooth, His Excellency the Viceroy would be going away to Burma. The paramount interests, therefore, of the Indian millions are of no consequence, when compared with the urgencies of a Viceregal tour. No body of course thinks of averring that the Government in its own private bereau had not beforehand considered the *pros* and *cons*, in their own light, but that the public have not been given a fair chance of discussion is beyond all doubt. There could not have been much to be said against this hurry if the clearest case of urgency, admitting of no delay whatsoever, had been made out, on the strength of the most unmistakable and unquestionable testimony. But no such thing has been done or even attempted to be done. We are told that there will be a deficit and we do not know what that deficit exactly will be, as there is no Budget Estimate before us. Was not Government, we solemnly ask, bound to defer the final consideration of the measure until the public have had an opportunity of seeing and considering the Budget estimate, and does not the thing look unmistakably like a cart-before-horse-business ? The sugar plum of a Financial Commission which has been so judiciously thrown out in the name of economy and retrenchment ought to have preceded the measure and not followed it. We know what the fate of Commissions like this generally is. We are well aware of the deliberations of the Sanitary Commission, the Army Commission, the Famine Commission, Tariff the Commission, and the Education Commission for the matter of that, and we know how they and a great many other Commissions like them have ended ; and we would not much wonder if the one in point ends like its predecessors. If the Finance Commission fails in achieving, what it ostensibly will be expected to achieve, namely, retrenchment and economy, it will at least have the desired effect of apologising for and justifying the reckless extravagance of the Indian Government and the Home Government. Can it honestly be held for one moment, that an over-taxed people like that of India should have had an additional and onerous burden imposed upon them without all possible effort, in the first place, being made, for retrenchment and economy ? Nothing of the sort is done, nothing of the sort is even attempted, and we are to satisfy ourselves with the sugar plum which has been thrown out to us, and must patiently and ungrumblingly submit to a tax upon our incomes.

The Bill was passed in its amended form on Friday last. The mercantile member had fought the battle of his constituents in the committee, gained many important points and is satisfied. The native members who fought as gallantly in the Council were not, however, so fortunate and their protests were of no avail. Sir AucklandColvin described what improvements in the Bill had been made by the SelectCommittee; and they may be summarised as follows: They have excepted from liability to the tax the whole of the annual value of buildings which landholders and agriculturists own and occupy, on or in the immediate neighbourhood of, the land they hold and cultivate and which are necessary to them in the exercise of their vocations as land-holders and agriculturists. The committee had also exempted from liability to the tax any portion, not exceeding one-sixth, of his income which a person pays either to the Government or to a company in respect of life-insurance or deferred annuity. The provisions making a distinction between official and other salaries have also, in deference to the views of the Select Committee, been withdrawn. They have also withdrawn the proposal compelling employers to collect the assessments on their own employes. The provisions about taxing the shipping has also been withdrawn and appeals have been allowed in cases of assessments of Rs 252 and upwards.

We are thankful that some at least of the objectionable features have been eliminated ; but others and far graver objectionable features remain untouched. Strenuous efforts were made by the Hon'ble Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, supported by Hon. V. N. Mandalik to obtain a reconsideration of these objectionable features, but they cried in the wilderness. Amendment after amendment was proposed by Babu Peary Mohun and each and every one of them was lost. Babu Peary Mohun proposed that the working of the Act should in the first place be limited to one year as it was only meant to meet an extraordinary emergency. He said : "I humbly submit that it is wholly premature to declare at present that an income tax should be levied in the proposed form and at the proposed rate for all time to come, when we have every expectation that, before the ensuing year comes to an end, the proposed Commission will have been enabled to show considerable gain by retrenchment of expenditure, by readjustment of Provincial contracts, and perhaps also by a revision of the import duties." He further moved for the omission of section 24 which refers to houses which are not let on hire, and which are occupied by the owners themselves. It seeks to impose a tax, not on an income derived, but on an imaginary income which could be derived if the houses were let on hire. In the case of poor descendants of families who were once rich, they do not afford even a criterion of the means of the occupiers. On the same reasoning might a demand be made for income tax upon owners of steam boats, carriages and horses, of jewels and of other personal property capable of yielding income if let on hire. When we have found it desirable to encourage thrift by exempting from taxation portions of salaries paid for securing deferred annuities, and to exempt owners of sea-going vessels by reason of the difficulty of the assessment of their profits, which are presumably enormous, and with reference to which, by the way, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, after pointing out the difficulty of assessment, claimed only allowances for losses incurred on some voyages, I fail to see the justice of bringing under the operation of the Act a description of property which yields no income to the owner, and the assessment of which must necessarily be oppressive and inequitable. I submit, my Lord, that every argument bearing upon the question points to the justice and expediency of exempting from taxation all houses not let on hire." He thus eloquently appealed to the Council, but his eloquence went for nothing and Sir Auckland argued that the financial results of the amendment proposed would be so considerable; and that it was extremely difficult to take it into consideration. And so the amendment was lost. The Hon'ble gentleman's efforts to have the taxable minimum raised from 500 to 1000 was equally ineffectual, and with these most objectionable features remaining intact the Bill was passed into law. The Calcutta house-owner has now a very pleasant prospect before him ! With a ten per cent house rate and a further tax on the imaginary income of his dwelling house, his position is anything but enviable. There is no good, however, of crying over the spilt milk, as the wise man says, and one must swallow the bitter pill with as good a grace as one can, instead of grumbling over what cannot be remedied.

THE FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

A considerable portion of Sir Auckland Colvin's speech in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Income Tax Bill, was devoted to an explanation of the nature of Sir John Strachey's Famine Insurance scheme. He addressed himself to removing, what he considers, the misapprehensions which prevail upon this point. "There seems to be a kind of idea," said Sir Auckland Colvin, "that it is a separate fund deriving from, but quite irrespective of, our general revenues, and that this particular fund is always to be appropriated to a particular purpose, that particular purpose being the reduction of debt. If experience did not show that the very lucid explanations on this head given by one of my predecessors on the point, have fallen on absolutely deaf ears, it would scarcely be necessary for me to point out that there can be no such thing as a distinct fund, forming part of our general revenues, and yet independent of our general revenues ; and that systematically to assign certain items in our revenues to a separate fund, to earmark and assign that fund to the reduction of debt, to maintain it for that purpose, and thereby to encounter, peradventure, a succession of deficits, or the necessity of taxation to the amount so assigned, is an absurdity." We are really astonished that Sir Auckland Colvin should characterise the explanations of Sir John Strachey regarding the nature of the famine insurance fund as lucid. Lucidity has never been the characteristic of Sir John's public utterances. Indeed, he looks upon it as an infallible symptom of intellectual weakness. According to him the man who is lucid does not possess the wits required for concealing his thoughts in language. We do not, therefore, attach much weight to Sir John Strachey's explanations. We know very well that Sir John Strachey refused to create a separate Famine Fund. We strongly advocated the step in these columns, and did not conceal our fear that the earliest opportunity would be taken to merge the fund in the general revenues.

But although Sir John Strachey refused to create a separate famine fund, Lord Lytton gave a solemn and specific pledge to the effect, that it should be exclusively and religiously applied to famine relief purposes and to nothing else. His Lordship declared :—"The sole justification of the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for insuring their Empire against the worst calamities of future famines, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it. . . . . We have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created, upon works of a different character." Nothing could be more specific and emphatic than this declaration ; yet has it been twice scattered to the winds since the past six or seven years. In 1879 the famine fund was applied to defraying the expenses of the Afghan war, in which thousands of lives and

millions of money were squandered with the result of reviving the Afghan hatred against the English—a result which has made an honest alliance with the Amir impossible. Oneof the first acts of Sir Evelyn Baring and Lord Ripon was to restore the famine fund. Although they did not create a separate fund, they recognised the solemn character of the pledge which Lord Lytton had given to the people of India. They arranged for providing a million and a half annually from the general revenues for the purposes contemplated by Lord Lytton, when his Lordship imposed additional burdens upon the people at the beginning of 1878. This arrangement was in force for three years, the provision of a million and a half being generally applied to the construction of public works—that is to say, work considered necessary for protecting the country against famine, but which were not expected to prove remunerative. Last year the famine fund was appropriated to meeting the cost of the war preparations rendered necessary by the threatening aspect of affairs in the Afghan frontier. The famine fund scheme was devised by Sir John Strachey, in order to induce the people of India to submit to fresh taxation; but he never meant to keep his word. Amidst these numerous explanations and declarations he managed, with characteristic cleverness, to keep a loophole open, and then availed himself of it to justify the absorption of the fund in the general revenues. This is exactly what might have been anticipated from Sir John's antecedents. The proceeds of the new taxes imposed in 1878 should have been created into a Statutory Fund, not to be touched except when required for famine relief purposes; or they should have been systematically applied to the reduction of debt to the extent of a million and a half per annum.

Sir Auckland Colvin poohpoohs the pledge which Lord Lytton gave to the people of India. He contends that the real authors of the famine fund scheme were Lord Northbrook and Sir John Strachey, and that no weight should be attached to what Lord Lytton said on the subject. This is curious reasoning indeed. Lord Northbrook did not make any specific declaration on the subject. His Lordship, after the painful experience gained in the Bengal famine of 1874, wisely resolved to make some special provision for genuine relief purposes. It devolved upon his successor to give effect to this resolution. Such being the case, the utterances of Lord Lytton on the subject must be considered binding on the Government of India; and nothing could be more emphatic than his lordship's pledge we have quoted above. Even Sir John Strachey himself declared in the plainest terms that the proceeds of the new taxes should not be applied to carry out "any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise; yet it is as clear as day-light, that the real object of the fresh taxation, which was introduced in 1878, was to fill the gap which would be caused by the eventual total remission of the import duties, upon which Sir John Strachey had set his heart.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE entire success of the general meeting in connection with the Fund, held on Wednesday last at the Town Hall, due no doubt to a large extent to the immediate presence and presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, testifies in unmistakable terms to the popularity of the movement and augurs well for its ultimate success. How well the noble and philanthropic efforts of Her Excellency Lady Dufferin to relieve the physical sufferings of the women in India is appreciated by our countrymen, was proved—if indeed it were necessary at all to prove it—by their mustering strong on the occasion to express sympathy with and readiness to support the undertaking to the best of their power. It speaks well, indeed, of the movement, that it should have succeeded in enlisting the sympathy of all classes of the Indian community, and we rejoice that the enthusiasm which has been evoked is not confined to words alone, but has taken a tangible form in the shape of substantial subscriptions and donations by the princes and people of the land. A glance at the figures given by the Committee in their report, which was adopted by the meeting, shows that the success already achieved is no mean one, as in the course of six months the Central Fund has reached the respectable figure of nearly a lac and a half, not taking into account the resources of the Branch Associations. The financial condition of the fund may now, therefore, fairly be said to rest on a tolerably solid basis, and before Her Excellency the Lady President lays down the insignia of her office she will, it may not be unreasonable to hope, have the pleasure of seeing it placed on as safe and secure a footing as the most sanguine advocates of the movement may desire. The success will rest very much, of course, on the exertions of the Council and the Committee to get in more money, and so long as the noble Countess is at the helm of affairs, it may be presumed safely that those exertions will never be wanting. It cannot, however, be too carefully borne in mind that upon a wise and judicious administration of the funds the ultimate success of the movement will entirely depend.

The Viceroy, in a neat and telling speech, described the meeting as one of the most important ever held in India, upon the successful issue of which a vast amount of human happiness was dependent. In endeavouring to launch a scheme for the improvement of the medical treatment of the women in India the Committee of the Association were fulfilling the special injunction of Her Majesty the Queen. His Excellency's graceful allusion to the noble efforts of the Countess was touching. He said: "I am standing before you as the advocate of an undertaking which has been initiated and shaped by one for whose goodness, wisdom, and simplicity of purpose I have the most respectful admiration. If the programme could be carried out in its integrity there would ensue in the course of time a greater alleviation of suffering among the million homes of India than has been afforded them during the whole of the present century either by the spread of civilization or by the efforts of the Government." His Excellency alluded to the obligation of the West to the East in the following terms: "It is perfectly true that India, in common with other Asiatic countries, has greatly benefited by the triumphs of the medical science of the West, which is thus paying back the benefit which at the early dawn of modern history she received from the physicians of the East. Custom, decorum, the traditions—I will not say of immemorial ages, because, I believe, the expression would be historically incorrect, but of many generations—coupled with an instinctive delicacy of sentiment, which indeed is by no means absent in other countries—have more or less closed the doors of the Zenana to the visits of properly qualified members of the medical profession. As a consequence, the duty of combating those terrible bodily afflictions to which women, even more than men, are liable has necessarily fallen into the hands of a class of female practitioners who, however great their deftness and zeal, are utterly incapable of fulfilling the heavy responsibilities imposed upon them, and whose modes of dealing with their patients at certain critical conjunctures are, I understand, of a deplorably clumsy and inefficient character. The object, then, of our present efforts is to found an Association which in its ultimate development shall supply the women of the land, from one end of it to the other, with proper medical advice and attendance under conditions consonant to their own most cherished ideas, feelings, and wishes; and in considering this object we must remember that in some respects the maintenance of a high average standard of health amongst the women of the country is even more important than that of doing so amongst the men. The sickness to a man indeed may mean loss of employment and many distressing consequences; but the ill health of the women of a household is tantamount to perpetual domestic wretchedness and discomfort, as well as a degradation in the strength and virility of subsequent generations. The sympathy of all right-mended men ought, therefore, to be enlisted in favour of an Association, whose object is eventually to furnish every district, no matter how remote, if not with a supply of highly trained female doctors, at all events with nurses, midwives, and female medical assistants, who shall have such an acquaintance with their business as to be a great improvement upon those who are now employed."

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert, who followed His Excellency, presented the Report of the Central Committee and explained its contents. The honorable gentleman was quite in his element and the presence of almost all his colleagues in Council may not unnaturally have led him to mistake that he was once again in the Council Chamber presenting the report of the Select Committee on some intricate point of prop osed legislation. So clear and lucid was his statement that all present must have gone away from the meeting with as clear an idea of the constitution and organisation of the Association as wading through the long, though interesting and inviting report might enable them to form. We do not propose to weary our readers with any lengthy reference to the report or Mr. Ilbert's statement. But the following extracts from it will be read with interest.

The National Ass ociation for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India may be said to owe its existence to the direct initiat ive of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who perso nally commended the matter to the care of the Countess of Dufferin, when Her Excellency, befo re her departure for India, took leave of Her M ajesty. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the 13th of August last, intimated by telegraph her willingness to become Supreme Patroness of the Association, and has since announced to the Lady President her gracious intention of giving Gold Medals annually to the best passed pupils of the Indian Female Medical School. His Excellency the Viceroy accepted the office of Patron in India; Her Excellency, the Countess of Dufferin, that of Lady President. The Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces became Vice-Patrons, and their wives Vice-Patronesses; and to the names of these distinguished persons have since been added those of not a few ruling chiefs, noblemen, and native ladies of rank, as well as of noblemen, and ladies in England who are either intimately connected with India or with work such as the National Association proposes to undertake. Subscribers are admitted to be Life Members on payment of any sum between Rs. 500 and Rs. 5,000. The minimum annual subscription of an ordinary member of the Association has been fixed at Rs. 5, with a separate fee on entrance, of Rs. 10. It is a cardinal principle of the scheme to avoid anything like undue centralisation in the management. The intention is that each Provincial Branch Association shall, for all financial and executive purposes, be self-contained and absolutely independent. The functions of the Central Committee will consist mainly in advising and assisting Her Excellency the Lady President, in receiving, reviewing, and publishing, the reports of work done by the Local Branches, and in administering the moneys contributed to the Central Fund. It is proposed to hold annually a public meeting, at which the Central Committee shall give a full account of its stewardship. It is the earnest desire of the Lady President and the Central Committee that the Branch Associations should be as far as possible established upon a popular basis. Under the peculiar circumstances of India, the initiative has no doubt hitherto been of necessity very largely in the hands of official persons; but it is by no means desirable that this should continue to be the case. It is not intended that the Association should at any time become a Government institution, or that the Government should be invited in any way to interfere in the administration of its affairs. The Association will be itself absolutely unsectarian in its aims and conduct. No employe of the Association will be allowed to proselytize or interfere in any way with the religious belief of any section of the people. All will agree that on the catholicity of the constitution the Association must largely depend for the success and permanence of its operations. The object which the Association is designed to promote are *Medical tuition*, including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives. *Medical relief*, including (*a*) the establishment, under female superintendence, of dispensaries and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children (*b*) the opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries; (*c*) the provision of female medical officers and attendants for

existing female wards ; (*d*) and the founding of hospitals for women where special funds or endowments are forthcoming. *The supply of trained female nurses and midwives* for women and children in hospitals and private houses.

The Lord Bishop in a stirring speech proposed the following resolution : "That this Meeting approves of the formation of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, and commends the work of the Association to the support and sympathy of all classes of the community." In moving the resolution His Lordship spoke in high terms of the efforts of what are known as the Medical missions, and felt sure that all intelligent natives in this country would cordially offer their sincere acknowledgments to those who had been pioneers in this as in many other schemes for the advancement which India had made on the path of the highest civilization. His Lordship then Went on to say that during a time of very great anxiety as to the defences of the North-west Frontier, it had been stated that Indian Princes had placed all the resources of their States at the disposal of the Government, and that even a Lady Chieftain placed her services at the disposal of the State. Now, here was an occasion for the ladies of India to prove the sincerity of their actions, and now that peace had been preserved, it was for the ladies of India to come forward and place their services and their gifts at the disposal of the National Association to carry on the great warfare against those real enemies of humanity, sickness, misery, and vice. Mr. Justice Chandra Madhab Ghose in seconding the resolution said that it was most gratifying to learn that the idea of a movement in this matter emanated from her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that it had, through the earnest, and he might say, the most benevolent, efforts of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, now assumed a most practical shape. Dr. Cleghorn supported this resolution.

The second resolution was proposed by Sir Steuart Bayley, and seconded by Mr. Keswick and supported by Shazada Mahammad Furuksha. It ran as follows :—" That this Meeting accepts and confirms the Report of the Central Committee with the audited accounts thereto attached, and approves of the terms of the constitution appended to the Report." In moving the resolution Sir Steuart Bayley did not dwell on the general aspects of the question as his resolution was of a practical character. He explained the action of the Committee in regard to some of the more debatable points in the scheme of the establishment of a Central Committee requiring contribution from the branches, and the reasons as to why nothing had yet been done with the money already collected. He also expressed the thanks of Her Excellency the Lady President and of the Committee to Mr. A. Mackenzie, whose able pen and unwearied assiduity had always been at their service, and whose absence from Calcutta on that occasion they could but regret. Her Excellency and the Committee also desired to take that public opportunity of acknowledging the services of the Honorary Secretary, Major Harry Cooper, who as a labour of love, had conducted the onerous and responsible correspondence, and kept the accounts of the Association from the beginning. The mover also announced that a telegram had been received from the Dewan of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, which stated that the 'Maharaja proposed giving all the proceeds of the Alwar saleable exhibits at the London Exhibition to Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.' He also announced that Raja Gujapati Rao of Vizagapatam had subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards the fund. The Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich addressed the meeting on behalf of the Madras Branch and Sir Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore and Mr. L. P. D. Broughton on behalf of the Bengal Branch. The resolutions instead of being put to the meeting separately were put *en bloc* and carried unanimously.

Before separating Maharaja SirJotendra Mohun proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency, the Chairman, and was seconded and supported by Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur and Prince Jehan Kader. His Excellency in returning thanks observed : " This is the first occasion upon which I have found myself surrounded by such a large number of my native fellow-subjects. I cannot help expressing to them my deep and heart-felt satisfaction at the thought that we shall be thus united in a common endeavour on behalf of an object which I can assure them is as dear to the hearts of their European fellow subjects as it can be to their own. I do indeed believe and fervently trust that the speech of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will be fulfilled and that a community of interests and endeavours will still more indissolubly unite in the bond of common loyalty and common friendship all those who, whether Natives or Europeans, are proud to be subjects of the Queen-Empress and citizens of Her Imperial dominions."

There is one part of the report to which some attention ought to be given by those who are anxious to see religious neutrality maintained in the administration of Funds. We are told that much good work is already being done by Mission Agencies and Charitable Insitutions, and the National Association may well profit by the experience gained by such agencies. All organisations of this kind and all Local Institutions which desire to preserve their own distinctive character are, therefore,invited to *affiliate* themselves to the National Association. Affiliated Societies will, unless they desire otherwise, remain entirely independent in the administration of their funds and conduct of their operations, but will be requested to furnish to the Central Committee of the National Association such reports and information as may be mutually determined, and to assist by conference and correspondence in the furtherance of the common objects. They will not be called upon for any payments on this or any other account." So far so good. But it does not appear from the report or from the explanation of any of the speakers, as to whether these agencies will in their turn receive any contributions from the Fund for the work they have been and will be doing on their own account. If they do receive any such contribution, we think it ought to be clearly laid down that absolute religious neutrality must be the inviolable condition of the concession or else it will tend to make the Fund unnecessarily unpopular in the eyes of the people. We shall be glad to be told that we are wrong in our apprehension, as we are sure that nothing can be more remote from the objects of the promoters of the movement than that its success should be any way jeopardised by shortsighted measures such as we have indicated.

A KIDNAPPING ZENANA MISSIONARY LADY.

THE *Englishman's* "own correspondent," telegraphing from Madras, says :—Mr. Grant Duff, speaking at a Hindu Girls' school last night said : " I have the greatest admiration for the Church Missionary Society. The great difficulty of female education in India, and, perhaps, in other countries too, is that the thread of it is broken too early by marriage. But that branch of the Church Missionary Society, which has been formed by the Zenana Missions supplies this defect and goes on with the education till later in life, carrying much joy and brightness into many a home." We know not whether Mr. Duff's statement, that Zenana Missions " carry much joy and brightness into many a home," is endorsed by the Native Community of Madras. Possibly the homes of what has been sometimes called the " benighted" Presidency may be sadder and darker than those of Bengal, and the glimmering shed by the rush-light of Zenana Missions may serve somewhat to lessen the gloom of those homes. Our experience, however, in Bengal, of Zenana Missions is quite different. Instead of bringing " joy and brightness," Zenana Missions carry sadness and gloom into many a Bengali home. As an illustration of what we mean, we refer to a case which was tried in the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly on Saturday before last. Miss Raikes, an Eurasian lady, who conducts a Zenana Mission at Chinsurah, was charged with having enticed and carried off for purposes of proselytism a boy, fourteen or fifteen years old, of the name of Khetter Mohun Ghose. As he was their only son, his parents were overwhelmed with grief. They went to the Zenana Mission House in search of their son, but they were refused admittance. They went about the streets wailing and crying. Being very poor they were unable to institute legal proceedings till some benevolent Native gentlemen came to their help. When the case came before the Court, the boy, who was a minor, was at once delivered to his natural guardians. We ask if this is the way in which Zenana Missions are " carrying joy and brightness into many a home."

A year ago the Eurasian lady named above succeeded more effectually in diffusing " joy and brightness" in a Brahmin home of British Chandernagore than she did in the present case owing to the interference of the Civil Court. She succeeded in getting a Brahmin boy baptized as he was of age and the court was not asked to interfere. Although his poor parents are maddened with grief, he himself is shedding forth " joy and brightness" into Miss Raikes's home, as he puts up with her ; and as she has the satisfaction of having saved an immortal soul from everlasting misery.

Let not our readers imagine that we are against a man's changing his religion. But these wretched boys, who were enticed by Miss Raikes's kindness, knew as much of religion—Hinduism or Christianity—as a Chimpanjee or a Gorilla does. We wonder if the Eurasian lady and the missionaries who take her part think that such converts do any honour to the religion which they propagate. We know it as a fact that such a system of proselytism is making Christianity stink in the nostrils of the Hindu Community.

We are not surprized to hear that the Native Community of Chinsurah and Hooghly are indignant at the proceedings of the Eurasian Zenana Missio nary lady. All along they have been very kind to her, rendering her every sort of assistance, and aiding her with pecuniary contributions. But they have no longer any confidence in her. They justly reason that, as the zenanas of Chinsurah and Hooghly are open to her, she may any day induce some of the young women to desert their homes and turn Christian ; and a pleader of the Hughly Court, or a Deputy Magistrate, on returning home of an afternoon from the cutchery, may find his young wife, or his daughter, or his daughter-in-law, spirited away from her nearest and dearest relations for the salvation of her soul ! They have resolved to withdraw their girls from her schools and to shut their doors against her. In our opinion the Eurasian lady justly deserves the punishment.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

REUTER telegraphs from London that the Government announced their resignation in both Houses on the evening of the 28th January, and that their resignation has been accepted. Mr. Gladstone has been summoned by Her Majesty the Queen to Osborne.

THE representatives of the Foreign Powers, who were feted at the Delhi Camp, are at present in our midst and will be entertained by the Viceroy this evening at a dinner followed by a ball.

HIS EXCELLENCY was to have left for Burma this day, but his departure has been unavoidably postponed to day after to-morrow.

IT IS notified that the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert will act as President of the Legislative Council, during His Excellency the Viceroy's absence to Burma, with effect from the 3rd Instant.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has been appointed an Extraordinary member of His Excellency's Council in succession to Sir Donald Stewart ; and Major General Thomas Hughes has been appointed to act temporarily as an ordinary member during General Wilson's illness. Both the members took their seats in Friday's Council under the usual salute. The Hon'ble Raja Amir Hossein Khan, Bahadoor, also, who arrived in town on Thursday last, took his seat on the same day.

THE annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association was held on Thursday last and Mr. H. Pratt was elected Master for the year. The Association will not give its usual dinner this year.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief with the Head Quarters Staff, arrived in town on Monday last. Sir Frederick accompanies the Viceroy to Burma to see with his own eyes the military resources and requirements of the newly-acquired territory. The Viceroy's body-guard and equipage as well as a regiment of native infantry have gone in advance.

THAT we should live to hear of day robberies in the bosom of the metropolis of British India and veritably within a stone's throw from the residence of the august representative of the Queen-Empress, inspite of her army and navy and the volunteers is really incredible. Yet such has actually been the case and no mistake. On Monday before last a Marwari is reported to have committed a most daring robbery near the Dhurmotollah junction of the Esplanade and is still safely at large. A swoop was made upon a native gentleman who had, as ill luck would have it, a hundred pieces of ten rupee notes and made a clean cut with the bundle and was swift-footed enough to baffle all his pursuers including a half-starved lean and hungry looking red-pugree who solemnly led up the rear with his insignia of official dignity hanging listlessly at his side. On Friday before last, we hear, a somewhat similar occurrence took place on the Buckland bridge, Howrah, when two European loafers assaulted another native gentleman and eased him of his superfluities. We would like, in the first place, to see our delicate-bodied countrymen better masters of the noble art of self-defence than these cases show them to be. At the same time, however, we cannot help observing that the Police arrangements must be inadequate. We think it, therefore, proper to give prominence to these incidents in the hope to draw the attention of the authorities.

TINEDAH Mengyee now in Calcutta is more a guest of the Government of India invited for some special purpose, than a political prisoner deported from his country on account of his supposed implication with the massacres that are said to have disgraced the opening of Theebaw's reign. He is comfortably lodged and well cared for and will soon, if we are rightly informed, be located in Katak for which he is said to be destined. In the meanwhile he has had an opportunity of interviewing His Excellency the Viceroy and the Foreign Secretary, and presumably laid his view of Burmese affairs before them. We are not surprised to hear he is treated with every consideration. In spite of the suspicion resting on his character, the Government of India owe him a deep debt of obligation for his valuable and voluntary services to Colonel Sladen in the arduous work of administration at a most critical juncture. His deportation, it is supposed is merely intended to propitiate "popular fury," and it may be, after all, the means of not only clearing up his character, but of opening the way to future emoluments. Mr. Colquhoun also had an interview with the Viceroy before leaving for the scenes of the triumph of his own tactics and manœuvres, and must have had an opportunity of convincing His Excellency that *his* view of the Burmese affairs is the only correct and acceptable view.

OUR readers will be sincerely sorry to hear of the death of Pandit Ram Narain Tarkaratna, who was for a long time a professor of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. Pandit Tarkaratna's acquirements as a Sanskrit scholar were known to all who knew him. But he will be better remembered for his inimitable and chaste wit, for his ready facility in composing Sanskrit verses. and above all for the excellent dramatic works of which he was the author. His "Kulin Kula Sarvasva Natak" and "Nava Natak" supposed to be the first of their kind in the language, were admirable not only as literary work, but as mainly instrumental in advancing the cause of some important social reforms.

THAT eminently practical body of men the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce who have little leisure or inclination to mix up in idle politics or unavailing agitation, have taken time by the forelock and addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposed Parliamentary Enquiry into Indian affairs. Lord Randolph Churchill's sensible proposal had unaccountably found disfavour with a section of the radical party; but it has strong chances of being carried into effect at no very distant date, as Her Majesty the Queen Empress herself in her opening speech did not think it unfit to refer to it approvingly. Those who are really anxious for the welfare of India, ought to see that the constitution of the commission is such that it may not end in anofficial fiasco. Now is the time for united action and we rejoice to see that pledges of such action have already been given by our European fellow subjects through this responsible body of men, in this memorial. There can be no possible difference of opinion about what the Chamber says:

"That in so important a matter where the administration of an Empire is brought under trial, and where the progress of the investigation and the verdict to be arrived at all attract the attention of large masses of our Native fellow-subjects, and where the gravest and most intricate problems of Government will have to be considered, and where also the effect of any enquiry must, of necessity, influence not only the future character of the Indian administration, but likewise the relations of that administration to the immense population confided to its care, it is desirable that the enquiry shall be, so far as is possible, judicial in tone, and wholly and indisputably impartial."

It is admitted on all hands, as the memorialists concede, that officials may be able to give much valuable evidence. But still the fact that they can bear such witness to labors in which they have borne share, disqualifies them for the task of taking a direct part in an enquiry into the working of the Indian Act. The memorialists, we need hardly say, have the sympathy and support of all classes of the Community in their prayer, that the Committee should be composed of persons who have had no official connection direct or indirect with the Indian administration. The non-official European community has spoken out through its accredited agents and it remains to be seen how the natives of this country will endeavour to secure an adequate representation of their views in and before the commission.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmere returned from his pilgrimage to Jugarnath early last week and left town for his capital via Benaras on Monday last. His Highness had no opportunity of being present at the Delhi Camp as previously arranged. His Highness, we are glad to hear, intends to perpetuate the memory of his visit to Calcutta by endowing the much needed moribund ward in connection with the Leper Asylum.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH anniversary of the Brahmo Somaj was celebrated at the house of Baboo Debendra Nath Tagore on the night of Saturday, the 23rd January. Among those present was Baron Von Ernest Weber, brother of the well known Sanskritist of that name. The house was tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and brilliantly illuminated with electric light and gas. After the usual service Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C. S., addressed the assembly. A choice collection of hymns was sung by the choir led by Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore.

TELEGRAMS.

EARLY in the week Parliamentary proceedings were smooth enough. The under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that he had already called the attention of the British Minister at Pekin to the fact that a powerful German syndicate had been formed in Berlin for the purpose of offering to contract a loan of thirty-five millions sterling for the Chinese Government, and for constructing railways and defensive works in China. In answer to another question he said that Her Majesty's Government was in communication with the Chinese Government relative to Burma, but it was impossible for him to make a statement at present on the subject. The main points of the proposed Parliamentary procedure rules were as follow:—(1) To adjourn Parliament from July to October. (2) The House to meet at two o'clock P. M., and close at midnight. (3) All bills, except those appertaining to financial matters, to be referred to a Select Committee of the House. (4) No question to be put by the members to the Treasury Bench without previous notice. (5) The counts-out to be restricted.

The clouds began to gather later on. A London telegram to the *Times of India*, dated January the 25th, said that it was affirmed on apparently good authority that a strong measure of coercion for Ireland was to be introduced shortly. In the House of Lords the same night Lord Salisbury promised to introduce the proposals of the Government in regard to Ireland immediately. In the face of the rising storm Dr. Hunter thought proper to withdraw his amendment condemning the annexation of Upper Burma. But Mr. J. W. Barclay, proposed an amendment urging the necessity of improving the condition of agriculturists, which the House of Commons negatived by 211 against 183 votes. The Parnellites voted against the Government. The promise thus was given that the contest would thicken at no distant time. The same evening, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced that on Thursday next, he would introduce a Bill for the Suppression of the National League in Ireland, and for the prevention of intimidation, for which he asked precedence of the Land Purchase Bill, which, he said, would follow. The announcement had the effect that it would have required no very keen political foresight to see. The Parnellites showed more determined opposition than they had hitherto done and the result was that the House adopted, by 329 against 250 votes, Mr. Jessese Collings's amendment to the Address, in favour of allotments of land to agricultural labourers. The House then adjourned till Thursday. The apprehension that the ministry would wreck on the rock of Irish difficulties was therefore based on solid grounds. But it is difficult to understand the exact state of present affairs. We hear that Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen support the Government and that the Home rulers are against them. This points to a marked division in the Camp of the Liberals themselves, and all their leaders, at any rate do not approve Mr. Gladstone's Irish coalition theory. The formation of a properly constituted Liberal Cabinet is a matter then of great difficulty, if not of absolute impossibility. The Conservatives evidently see this and know how to use it to their advantage. They, therefore, took themselves to the usual shift of resignation, in consequence, it is said of an adverse motion in the House of Commons, although it could not be urged that they had got the worse of it in a test question. It was not very likely that their resignation would be immediately accepted as Lord Salisbury was summoned by Her Majesty to Osborne.

THE latest disturbing element appearing in the horizon of the Eastern Question promises fairly to eclipse its predecessors. The difficulty now is no longer so much on the score of Bulgaria and Servia but of Greece, beyond the screen of whose actions discerning eyes are supposed to perceive superior hands working or else Greece could not have grown so bold in a day. The Bulgarian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries appointed to carry on the peace negotiations have started for Bucharest. M. Tzanow, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is negotiating with the Porte for the absolute union of Bulgaria and Roumelia. A special Servian Plenipotentiary has started for Bucharest to join the Peace delegates. But peace there is not to be and an universal European war, with all the Powers great and small ranged as combatants on either side promises to be a stern reality. Infatuated Greece continues obdurate and persists in its refusal to disarm, although Lord Salisbury declared that neither England nor any other Power intended to support the claims submitted by Greece, which were of an unheard-of nature. At the instance of the British Government six of the Great Power have sent a Collective Note to her requesting her to disarm, and added that any naval attack by Greece on Turkey could not be permitted. Greece, however, seems to be equal to the occasion and has put her fleet to sea whose destination is unknown as it sailed under sealed orders. Turkey is naturally alarmed on account of Crete and reinforcements are being sent to that island. Germany also is taking part in the demonstration and has ordered an ironclad to the Piraeus. The British Mediterranean squadron has also been ordered to Crete and the European squadrons will assemble at the Inda Bay immediately. Admiral Lord John Hay, commanding the British Squadron has been instructed to employ force against Greece if she attacks Turkey

THE engrossing topic in Rangoon and Mandlay at the present moment is naturally the expected Viceregal visit. Great preparations including the time honored triumphal arches are being erected on to accord the Queen's representative fitting reception on his first visit to Her Majesty's newly acquired territory. The address, which has been prepared, among other points to which it alludes, lays great stress on the advantages of the annexation of Upper Burma as compared with the incorporation of that country under any other form, with the British Empire. Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, has gone in advance. Theebaw's apartments in the Mandalay palace will be occupied by the Viceroy and are being fitted up accordingly. Colonel Sladen's arrangements for the administration of justice in the city, is bearing fruit. Fighting in the outlying districts, however, has been going on as freely as ever. Information has been received that Prince Kyoonnyo has been shot by two emissaries sent by the Atween Woon at Nabaygyoo, near Segaine. A telegram from Myingan reports that Major Ommanney attacked the two Princes on the 18th near Subagain. The enemy, who were one thousand strong, were defeated and fled toward Ava. Captain Macdonald, of the Hampshire Regiment, has dispersed a band of dakaits and captured a gun near Gway Kone. Twenty-seven elephants were captured in the district. General White telegraphs from Mandalay on the 20th instant, that fighting took place on the 12th with Prince Moung Haut at Kidoo. Extensive fires are reported from Mergui and Mandalay.

We have receved the following telegram from the Secretary, Rafa-i-Am Association, Lucknow: "A well-attended representative meeting, under the auspices of the Anjuman Islam and Rafa-i-Am Association, was held this afternoon at the Kaiserbag Baradaree to congratulate the Hon'ble Raja Amir Hosain Khan Bahadoor, on his nomination to a seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council, and to thank Government for selecting such an able and worthy nobleman. Apropriate speeches were made, and fitting resolutions passed."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned books and pamphlets:

1. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1884.
2. Report of the Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1885.
3. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1884-85.
4. Army Circulars for 1885.
5. Army Circulars for 1886.
6. Mahabharata—Vanaparva—Translated from Sanskrit into English by Babu Protapa Chundra Roy, Part XX
7. A case of Hindu Law—judgment delivered by a Judge of the High Court of Baroda.
8. Notes of Assam Manufactures for 1884-85.
9. Alochana for Magh, 1292 B. E

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *27th January*, 1886.

GENERAL.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district, *vice* Baboo Gopal Chunder Mokerjee.

The following promotions in the "Central Bengal Light Horse."

A.—Troop.

Lieutenant John Wallace Stocks to be Captain.

Sergeant James Gibb Malcolm to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. W. Stocks.

B.—Troop.

Lieutenant William George Morey to be Captain.

Troop Sergeant Major Donald Macdonald to be Lieutenant *vice* Lieutenant W. G. Morey.

Trooper Melville Seslie Macnaghten to be Lieutenant.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is appointed to be an Additional Commissioner in the Patna Division for three months, with effect from the 1st February 1886.

Mr. E. R. Henry, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Champarun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. F. Worsley, or until further orders.

Baboo Hari Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moonsheegunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th February next.

Moulvie Abdul Ghuffoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Munsheegunge sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hari Mohun Sen, or until further orders.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, and Commissioner of the Sunderbuns, is allowed furlough for eleven months under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th February 1886.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on re-valuation work under the "Cess Act, 1880," in the district of Gya.

Baboo Jodu Nath Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Seetamarhi, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on re-valuation work under the "Cess Act, 1880," in the district of Champarun.

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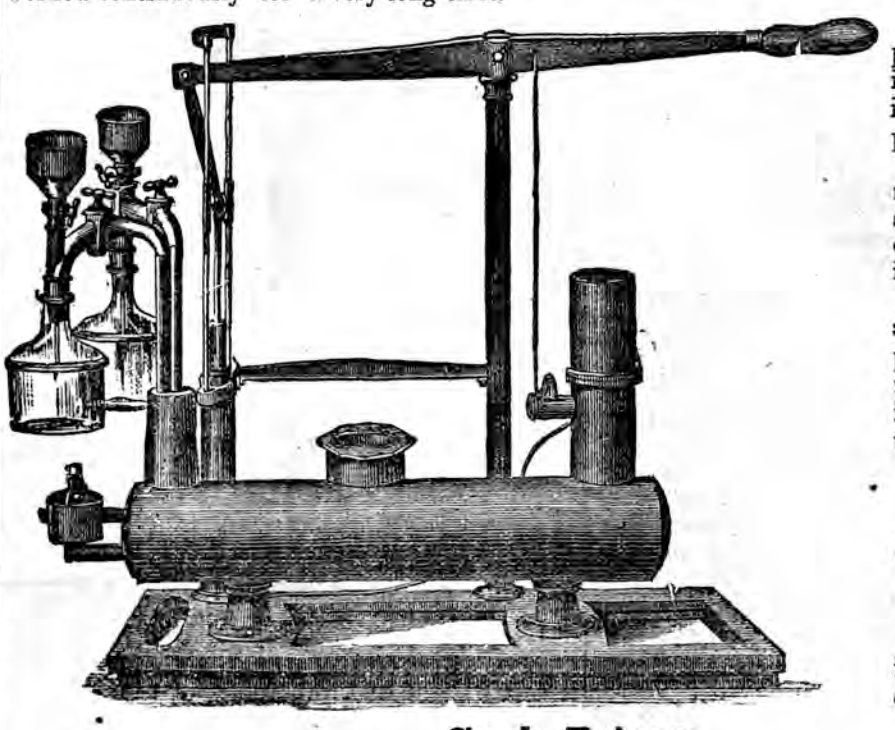

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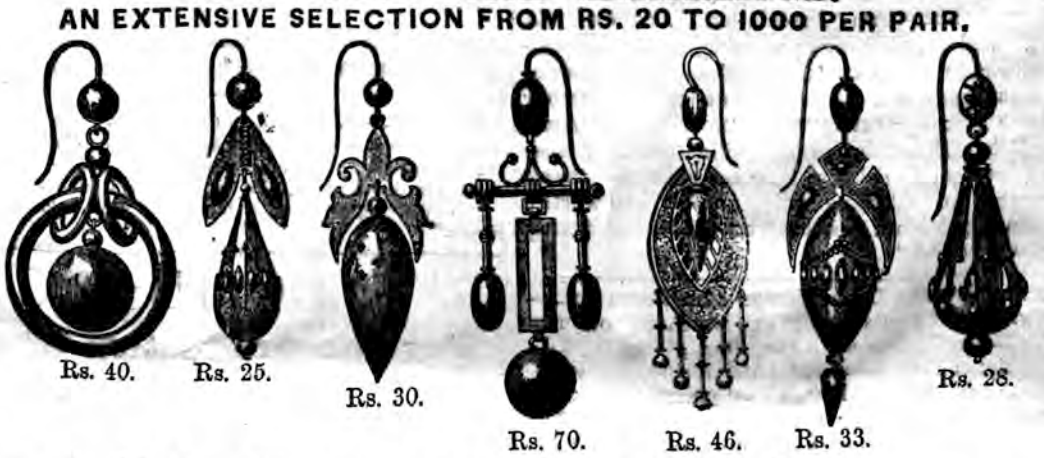

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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
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25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

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20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
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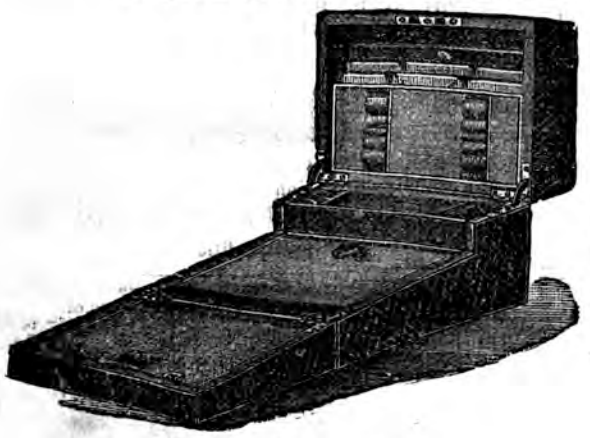

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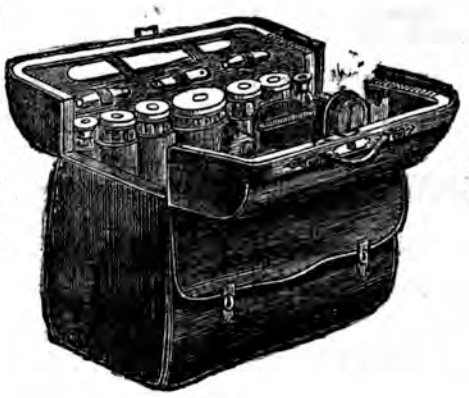

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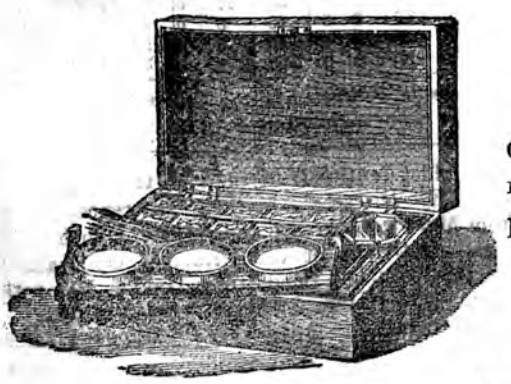

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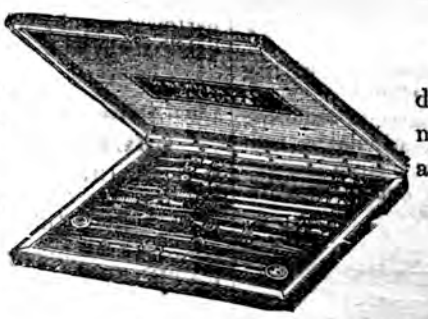

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